



Subscribers to the Hotel Bonds are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called for, and will be payable at the Finance Office on the 15th day of October next.

Finance Office,
Sept. 19th, 1871. J. MOTT SWIN, Minister of Finance.

LIST OF TAX COLLECTORS FOR 1871.

The following persons are appointed Tax Collectors for the year 1871:

OAHU.
Honolulu..... Geo. H. Luce.
Ewa and Waialae..... W. C. Lane.
Wahiawa..... W. C. Lane.
Koolaula..... J. K. Smith.
Koolaniani..... J. K. Smith.
Koolaniani..... J. K. Smith.

MAUI.
Lahaina..... L. A. Holo.
Wailuku..... L. A. Holo.
Maunaloa..... N. Kapahi.
Hana..... J. K. Smith.
Molokai and Lanai..... D. Kaepahina.

HAWAII.
Hilo..... G. W. Akao Hapai.
Hanalei..... S. C. White.
N. Kohala..... S. C. White.
S. Kohala..... S. C. White.
N. Kona..... J. G. Hapai.
S. Kona..... J. G. Hapai.
Kailua..... J. G. Hapai.
Puna..... S. B. Swain.

KAUAI.
Hanalei..... A. S. Wilcox.
Anahulu..... S. Kamahale.
Lihue..... W. O. Smith.
Koloa..... J. K. Smith.
Waimea..... G. B. Russell.
Niihau..... Kahu Kawa.

Finance Office, August 14, 1871. J. MOTT SWIN, Minister of Finance.

Journalism.

When the P. C. A. passed into the hands of its present proprietors, whom we knew to be young men not aspiring to any literary reputation, but to be skillful and laborious practical printers, we had some hopes for what is called "Independent Journalism," in this country.

They employed as editor a gentleman of great literary taste and acquirements; of great experience, undoubted discretion and gentlemanly associations; and the first numbers of the new issue seemed to justify our hopes; and we thought that the often expressed wish of the community, to see an Independent newspaper properly conducted, was about to be fulfilled. But soon the connection was dissolved between the editor and proprietors. Not feeling inclined to inquire into any one's private business; and the gentleman thus employed not being one accustomed to reflect at all on persons with whom he had been engaged in business; we simply inferred (without knowing the cause) that they could not agree. But after developments have unfolded the reasons—they went back to the old hackneyed style of writing, viz: letting the people know what the GAZETTE said or didn't say, so that most of their articles would seem to have been produced by the same hands which had furnished literary provender in the columns of that paper under the old management. We are, then, led irresistibly to the conclusion, that in the opinion of these proprietors, an "Independent" paper cannot live in this town and they must resort to Opposition, pure and simple. It is true that we ourselves do not think so. We do believe that a paper edited by persons accustomed to associate in our community on intimate terms with our most respected citizens, and who can, therefore, ascertain accurately, the best public sentiments, can live, and would enlist the sympathies of all classes.

Some remarks have been lately made by the proprietors of what we now take the liberty to call the Opposition paper, regarding the amount of job-work done by this office for the public. It is said that we work cheaper than they do and that we solicit work from our fellow citizens. The first remark may be true or not. We work at schedule rates which we deem fair, and the second remark shows that we are attentive to our business. It is not wonderful that we get a share of the public patronage. But it would seem to us that if their paper, instead of being an Opposition paper, was an Independent one, connected with a due regard to propriety, not filled with hackneyed expressions, *appropos* of nothing—not constantly fault-finding without any argument, rhyme, or reason, they would naturally have the sympathy of business men, always provided they worked as cheaply and as well as their neighbors.

An illustration in point, is the staff written and published in regard to a "change of base" in the hotel scheme—whatever that may be. Everyone at the meeting knew that this phrase was mere nonsense, and so we heard on Saturday morning, a week ago, indignant remarks from nearly all the persons present on that occasion. Again, look at this sentence: "A case clearly in point, is his lavish expenditure of the money of His Majesty's subjects upon his (Mr. Harris) insane hotel scheme," and judge if a newspaper which thus constantly attacks individuals is deserving of the public sympathy and support. The hotel scheme is no individual's scheme whatever. A large number of gentlemen, feeling the necessity of such an institution, readily subscribed for the proposed bonds, and have paid their money therefor, thus lending prompt assistance to what they all felt assured would be a great public benefit. They have rendered this assistance with the

probability plainly before them of receiving no interest on their money so advanced for some years at least. We take it that the hotel scheme is as much the scheme of these public-spirited citizens as it is that of any individual in the Government, or out of it. In speaking of public-spirited citizens, we do not refer to those who, having subscribed, have failed to pay the first installment to their bonds, of which there are only two instances now remaining in town, one of whom is ill and will, without doubt, pay immediately on his recovery, and the other we will not name, though probably the senior partner in the *Advertiser* firm, who is an intimate friend, may think himself justified in giving his name to the public.

Ice.

We have observed with considerable interest the machine for the manufacture of ice, which was lately brought here by Mr. Smith, and put into operation in a building on the Esplanade. This machine was brought from San Francisco, where similar ones, of the same patent, are in successful operation, and also in Los Angeles, making ice that can be sold at a profit at the market price of natural-formed ice.

The material employed for freezing is ammonia gas, which, having been condensed into a liquid by pressure and cooled in a cistern of running water, is admitted into the coil of pipes in the freezing cylinder, where the pressure being removed the liquid expands into the gaseous form. This change of form produces an intense cold which is communicated to the water, and when the process has been continued a sufficient time reduces its temperature far below that of the freezing point. The gas is withdrawn from the freezing cylinder by a force-pump worked by steam, which sends it to the condensing cistern, under a pressure sufficient to reduce it again to a liquid form. In this way the process is made continuous, without any material waste of the gas, and it can be kept up making ice to the full capacity of the machine, throughout the twenty-four hours of the day, if necessary.

The machine of Mr. Smith is rated at one ton of ice per day, when in good running order—a quantity more than sufficient to supply the present demands of the town.

We are glad to see this new industry started here, and believe when the supply of ice can be made regularly and without break, and also at a moderate price per pound, that it will meet with sufficient custom to insure a profitable return to the owner. We need hardly commend it to the favor and support of the public, since ice in a warm climate may almost be classed among the necessities, and it will certainly come to be so considered here, when a constant supply can be depended upon. That we can be furnished with it from other countries—attended as such importations are, besides the usual charges, with a great waste both on the passage hither and subsequent storage until distribution to customers—we think is out of the question. It has been tried several times and by different parties, always with the same result—losses and final abandonment of the business.

It is evident therefore, that to have ice, purchasable as a regular and cheap commodity, we must rely upon its being manufactured here; and as such manufacture has been demonstrated in other places to be possible at a commercial profit, we see no reason why it should continue to be a luxury here, or at times not obtainable at any price however large.

We notice that the Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company, at New Orleans, produce on an average from seventy-two to seventy-six tons of ice per day, at a cost of three dollars per ton, while the ice made by them is more compact and thaws less rapidly than natural ice. Many of the Hospitals in India are supplied with machines—their having come to be considered as a necessary part of the curative appliances of such institutions.

Such are the improvements that have been made of late in the construction of machines, and the adapting of the freezing processes to a practical and inexpensive mode of working. Such is the attention given to inventions in this line, that it is not impossible that even in countries where a rigorous winter creates ice in unlimited quantities, that the ice for domestic and industrial uses will come to be supplied by artificial instead of natural means. Certainly in towns in like circumstances as ours, the ice machines will prove a great benefit as well as convenience, and will make for themselves a place and a business.

The British Post Office.

One of the most widely extended, perfectly organized and conducted institutions in the world, is the British Post Office. Its branches, extending as they do to every rock and corner of the three Kingdoms, the perfect system with which it is conducted, insuring with an astonishing certainty, the safe delivery of every letter or package entrusted to its care, is truly wonderful when we consider the enormous amount of business it is called upon to perform. Nothing but the most perfect system, coupled with the greatest faithfulness and zeal on the part of those employed in that department of the public service could so effectually and perfectly make it the inestimable blessing it now is to the British public.

From the recent report of the Postmaster General, we take the following facts which will give our readers an idea of the magnitude of the labor performed by the Post Office throughout the United Kingdom, and the remarkable rapidity with which from year to year it is increasing.

The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in 1869 was 862,722,000, viz: 714,278,000 in England, 83,245,000 in Scotland, 65,179,000 in Ireland, being 31 in each person in England, 25 in Scotland and 32 in Ireland. The number of letters delivered in 1869 for the three Kingdoms was 831,914,000, the increase being, in

England 3.8 per cent, in Scotland 2.8 per cent, in Ireland 3.4 per cent. The number of book-packets and newspapers delivered increased from 108,668,000 in 1869 to 130,179,000, the money-orders from 9,811,432, for £19,395,835, in 1869, to 10,231,525, for £19,993,987, in 1870, the average amount of an order issued by the Post Office being a fraction over 36 shillings, or about \$9, thus showing the facilities offered by this system to be largely—almost exclusively—taken advantage of for the transmission of small sums.

In 1870, 24,674 money-orders were also issued in the United Kingdom for the payment of £27,765 abroad, and 125,375 were issued abroad for the payment of £25,824 in the United Kingdom. Of the whole 936,000,000 letters and book-packets passing through the post in 1870 unregistered, 27,913 were alleged to be lost; it was ascertained that many of these letters had never been posted or had been delivered. The number of letters which bore no address at all was 11,505, 289 of which contained money to the amount of over £3,736.

The certainty of registered letters reaching their destination is exemplified by the fact that of over 3,000,000 passing through the post, only twelve were lost, being at the rate of less than one in one quarter of a million. To show the confidence of the people in this mode of forwarding valuable letters, we will say that money and enclosures amounting to many thousands of pounds in value are consigned to the post with the utmost confidence—as an example, on the 27th of October last a letter was registered for Berlin, containing enclosures to the value of £70,000.

Sometimes, through the carelessness of those who register valuable letters, they are themselves greatly distressed and the Post Office Department put to great trouble and annoyance. In one instance, a well-known London Company represented that five £1,000 notes had been lost out of a registered letter. After anxious inquiry by the Post Office officials, the notes were found in the office of the Company among the rubbish in the dust-heap!

The introduction of the halfpenny card post has met with such favor that more than one and a half million of them are sent through the post each week. In London in 1870 no less than 1,305,201 valentines were sent through the post, showing, conclusively, that the observance of St. Valentine's Day is well observed in that metropolis.

To perform all the enormous labors of the Post Office, no less than 28,429 persons are employed, of whom 70 are stationed abroad. This number was an increase of above one thousand over those employed in the year previous. The increased business of the London establishment alone, rendered the employment of 750 more than was necessary in 1869—they were mostly boys employed in sorting newspapers.

The gross revenue of the Post Office in 1870 was £4,920,475, the expenditure £3,435,865, making a net income of £1,484,610.

In thirty large towns a post office medical officer is employed, and all servants of the department whose pay does not exceed £150 are attended gratuitously in illness; the sanitary condition of the local post office is also under the care of this functionary.

The London Times, from which we take the statistics above, in regard to the offices in various localities, says: "In many places the post offices are becoming inadequate to the work, and every year sees its new post offices. Years ago many persons looked with wonder upon the Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and that the mere collection and despatch of letters could require so large a building; but it is now long since it proved too small; and its great public hall has been turned into an office, and on December 16, 1870, the foundation-stone was laid of a new post office on the opposite side of the street. Great is the Post Office now. In London alone above ten million yards of string were used in 1870 for tying up letters for the country, and above 17,000 pounds of sealing wax for securing the 700,000 bags, and four tons of ink were used in England for impressing post-marks on letters."

A Hurricane in the West Indies.

A terrible disaster has again desolated the Island of St. Thomas, (West Indies). The following extracts from a letter dated St. Thomas, Aug. 22d, and received by way of Halifax, will give an idea of the dreadful devastation.

"Another hurricane has visited our unfortunate island, hurling to the ground almost every habitation, and accumulating ruins all over the country. Yesterday, at about 1 o'clock in the morning, a strong wind began to rise from the East, and soon veering to North-east, increased steadily in violence until noon, when it settled for awhile, and then raged from the North with a frightful and indescribable fury; then changing to North-west, it continued till 5 o'clock. From 5 to 6 o'clock we had a moment of respite, but the storm was not yet over, and the wind coming the time from the South, swept over the island with renewed energy, but happily it was not of so long duration nor so violent.

"At the same time that the storm was menacingly spreading desolation on its path, the horror of our situation was increased by heavy shocks of earthquake, and the consternation of the inhabitants at this combined action of the infuriated elements can hardly be imagined. Hundreds of houses are mere heaps of ruins, and there is some which has not suffered more or less, either from the storm or the earthquake. About 6,000 persons are without shelter, and have no means of rebuilding their houses; 150 have been killed or wounded by the falling of public and private buildings, and by the debris carried along by the wind. More than 50 corpses have already been dug from under the ruins; the streets are strewn with trees, broken fences, bricks, and rubbish of every description.

"There has not been any maritime disaster, excepting an English bark having a cargo of sugar, which lost her anchor and drifted ashore towards the R-Canal Channel, where it is said she was entirely wrecked. Two steamers of the French Trans-Atlantic Company, which had just arrived, have run aground, but the English steamers Corcoran, Tyne, and Delta, as well as the steamer Florida, which were lying at anchor, successfully maintained their positions; the Florida, however, being obliged to cut away her masts to escape destruction.

negotiations came to an abrupt termination at the time the awful surge of the ocean destroyed most of the shipping in port and submerged the dry docks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor: Do you know "Quirk"? That three-times-skinned-sky-blue correspondent (special I fancy) of the P. C. A. who, in such a locality as the very porch of Pele's fearful temple, can find nothing better in his brains for the amusement or edification of his patrons than silly, witless, blunt-ended criticisms on the contents of the *Visitors' Book*? Do you happen to know this self-sufficient ground-and-lofty tumbler in any capacity, and can you tell me by what right he grins among the Bohemians as one who has honestly paid his entrance fee, and been regularly admitted to the Craft? For truly I can find no spark of humor in him, not even good nature, only most laborious quarrying from another man's ledge, from which he brings us only rubbish.

It is a pity that so small a squib as "Quirk" can't content himself with throwing his insignificant pyrotechny into the air to flaze away unheeded; but such modest courses do not satisfy men of his obtrusive desires, and he must needs push his pesky five-forks right under our noses, and nothing is left but to sneeze and brush them away like troublesome house-flies, or other such like "varmint." Why should he, whose duty I imagine requires that he should furnish us with *some little amusement* for the readers of the P. C. A.—why, I ask, should he alight the quills required by all true brethren of the quill and go out of his way to parade his insulting and spiteful sneers at those, for instance, whose serio-comic sneers in the book afore said seem to have had some such effect on him as a crazy ball experiences at the sight of a red cloth? Mr. "Quirk" can't plead ignorance regarding initials, for had there been any doubt in his mind, there was one at his elbow ready, and perhaps only too willing, to have dispelled it. I have seen the effusions at which the self-sufficient "Quirk" flings his smirking sarcasms and "scathing stolidity—a simple and d'occasion, half in play and half in earnest, penned by one who, as he states, per force a prisoner in pain, "out of society's reach," and at his wit's end for something to do "pour passer les temps;" yet I will undertake to say that anybody who will read it with common sense and courteous honesty, (two articles I would recommend "Quirk" to obtain), will find therein much food for contemplation, very appropriate to the place and the occasion, though evidently beyond the narrow comprehension of conceited "Quirk."

When this brilliant gem of the P. C. A. this pattern brick of epistolary columns, consistent all through in his choice of matter and style of arranging it, blind to all the grand and marvellous freaks of nature's perturbed elements as awfully displayed in the locality of the Volcano House, finds nothing more interesting for the readers of a public newspaper than his own egotistical rubbish draped up in cut-of-Punch-and-Judy clothes, and lifts his dauntless pen, to be what nature never made him, *fascinated*, he should at least be careful to avoid phrases which may peradventure recoil on himself; for example, as in calling any one an *Idiot*. STORY XXX.

Foreign News Summary.

By the arrival of the bark Hong Kong from San Francisco, yesterday, we have dates from that port to the 27th ult. The news is not important from either the United States or Europe. The principal telegraphic news from the United States refers to the difficulties of the City Government of New York. All the public indignation at the mismanagement and perhaps enormous pecuniations of the funds of the city, seems to have centered upon Comptroller, Mayor Hall, who has used every effort to force Comptroller to resign, his efforts, however, being fruitless. Mayor Hall, who has placed the business of his office in the hands of Andrew H. Green, (a gentleman highly spoken of by the public press,) and though still holding the office of Comptroller, has been nothing to do with the details of the office.

The mixed Commission of the United States and Great Britain, for the examination of claims of both countries other than those known as "Alabama Claims," met at Washington on the 25th ult. From Europe there is a telegraphic rumor of a secret treaty between Austria and Germany, and that Russia, France and Italy are in "perfect accord." Whether these rumors represent the conclusions of a serious nature, it is difficult to say. It is probable that there is no foundation for the apprehensions of many, that serious difficulties may soon arise in Europe, other than the recent friendly meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria. Considerable attention has been excited in Belgium, from the recent discovery of a plot of a plan to place Napoleon on the throne of Belgium. The Bavarian Government supports the Döllinger movement, and enters a protest against the Dogma of Infallibility. The Minister of Public Worship, in a letter to the Archbishop of Munich, declared the Dogma "an innovation dangerous and adverse to the interests of the State."

From Mexico we learn that for the prospect of electing Juarez a President for another term appears favorable. The Island of Antigua, as well as that of St. Thomas, has been visited by a fearful hurricane, which has done almost every estate on the island. A Code vessel from India to Martinique had been wrecked on the coast of that island, and all on board lost. Two hundred bodies had been washed on shore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROBERT LEE.
Boot & Shoe-Maker, 151 Hotel Street, below the new Bell Tower. Boots and Shoes made to order and repaired in a workmanlike manner. 25 2m

SKATING AT THE RINK!
THIS WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
October 10th, and
Thursday Night, Oct. 12th.
WILLIAMS & WALLACE.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of RAWLINS & MITCHELL, as a soap manufactory, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by W. J. RAWLINS, who will settle all the accounts of the late firm.

W. J. RAWLINS,
T. MITCHELL.
Honolulu, October 7th, 1871. 39 2t

Honolulu Soap Works.
THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to inform his friends that, having purchased the entire interest in the Soap Manufactory, he will continue the same under the name and style of RAWLINS & MITCHELL, as a soap manufactory, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by W. J. RAWLINS, who will settle all the accounts of the late firm.

W. J. RAWLINS,
T. MITCHELL.
Honolulu, October 7th, 1871. 39 2t

Olympic Hall—Nuuanu Valley.
THIS Spacious Building is to be let for Social Entertainment. For particulars, apply to the Y.M.C.A. Archdeacon, MASON, or to J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Infant School.
A SCHOOL for a limited number of Young Children will be opened at the Olympic Hall, on Monday, the 12th inst. For terms to Mrs. MASON, Puna. 25-2m

TO BILLIARD PLAYERS!
1 Reg. Leave to announce to the Public, and to all that know how to appreciate a good Billiard Table, that I have purchased that well-known Table formerly at the Olympic Club Hall, said to be the best in town, and all lovers of this beautiful art are invited to practice on it as my Cigar and Tobacco Store, during the day and evening.

36-4t
QUEEN ST., opposite C. C. STEVEN & CO.
To Let!
A Cottage, pleasantly located in Nuuanu Valley, containing Parlor, 3 Bedrooms, Dining-room, Pantry, Store-room, Bath room, Cook-house, Wood-house, &c. Water from the Government Pipe laid on. The above is a very desirable Residence for a gentlemanly family, being only a few minutes' walk from the center of business. For further particulars, inquire of
MR. T. KEEGAN,
110 N. KEEGAN AVENUE.

Good Milk and Butter.
May be had at the COLLIER'S DAIRY, Puna. Orders for either will be delivered if left for Mr. MASON, Box 181, Post-Office. 36-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED EX 'IOLANI' FROM BOSTON.

CASES YARWORTH SUGAR CORN,
Cases Lewis Green Peas,
Cases Lewis Tomato Catsup,
Cases Corn Starch,
Cases Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powder,
Quarter barrels Eastern Dried Apples,
Quarter barrels Extra Family Pork,
TIERCES BOSTON SUGAR-CURED HAMS!
Put up expressly for family use and for sale by

HENRY MAY,
39 Fort Street.

WALKER & ALLEN
HAVE on hand and for Sale at Low Rates:

Oregon and California Flour,
Hawallah Beef,
Oregon and California Hams,
Pineapple and Navy Brand,
Hoop Iron, 3 1/2, 1 1/2 inches,
Barrels, suitable for sugar bags,
Sugar Shovels,
Molasses Shooks,
Cordage, assorted sizes,
Pulley and OIL.

Nails, &c. &c. 39 2t

TO PLANTERS.
CENTRIFUGAL WIRE CLOTH,
For Sale by DILLINGHAM & CO.,
No. 95 King Street.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY!
FOR SALE,
THE LEASE AND IMPROVEMENTS

OF THE
GLOBE HOTEL, King St.
THE HOUSE IS IN SPLENDID ORDER FOR carrying on a first-class business. It contains 13 rooms, 3 detached cottages, bath-room, stable, coach house, livery, a first-class kitchen, with oven, first-class English Range and American Stove. The building, furniture and matting, and table service are all new. Water is laid on in six different places on the premises. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. C. E. Williams, Furniture Warehouse, or to the proprietor on the premises. Terms liberal. 27

To Let or Lease.
Those very Desirable Premises on the Plain known as 'ULANI' at present occupied by Mr. S. B. Dole. The Dwelling House consists of a large Parlor, Dining Room, three Bed Rooms, and Pantry; two large Store Rooms on basement; there is also on the land a Cottage containing two rooms, detached Kitchen, Servants' House, Stables, &c. &c., with a well of good water. Also a Cottage in Nuuanu Valley. It applied for immediately. For further particulars apply to J. S. LEMON.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED,
FROM BREMEN,

Per Hawaiian Bark
'R. C. WYLIE,'
H. HALTERMANN, MASTER.

A LARGE
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS
..... CAREFULLY
SELECTED FOR THIS MARKET,
— CONSISTING OF —
Dry Goods, Hosiery!
Clothing,
Dress Goods, Broadcloth, Cassimeres
Cigars and Cigarritos,
Groceries,
Wines,
Beers,
And
Liquors.

French Claret,
Superior Sherry
Port Wine,
Genuine Rhine Wine,
Heidsieck & Co's Champagne!
Holland Gin, French Cognac,
German Lager Beer, Pale Ale
PORTER,
Genuine Hungarian Wines!
10 of the Finest Brands.

All of which are
OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES
36 2m

TO BILLIARD PLAYERS!
1 Reg. Leave to announce to the Public, and to all that know how to appreciate a good Billiard Table, that I have purchased that well-known Table formerly at the Olympic Club Hall, said to be the best in town, and all lovers of this beautiful art are invited to practice on it as my Cigar and Tobacco Store, during the day and evening.

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Good Milk and Butter.
May be had at the COLLIER'S DAIRY, Puna. Orders for either will be delivered if left for Mr. MASON, Box 181, Post-Office. 36-3m

Regular Packet for Molokai.
Schr. Pauhi,
HALLISTER, Master.
Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kona and Pukou. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or
H. PRENDERGAST, Agent.

HAW. BARK. R. C. WYLIE
— 117 Days —
From Bremen!
THE UNDERSIGNED have received by the above vessel an invoice comprising a full

— consisting in part of the following —
FANCY PRINTS
Pink, White Ground Brillants,
Pink Denims, Brown Drills,
White Long Cloth, — Horrocks, Miller & Co.,
Blue Striped Ticking,
Victoria Lawns, fine Black Coburgs,
Bleached Sheetings, linen and cotton,
Blue Twilled Flannel,
Italian Cloth, Silk Alpaca,
Black Lining, Black Crape,
Turkish Towels, Silesias,
White Irish Linen,
Shirts, — linen bosom, fancy bosom and white cotton.
Fancy Flannel Shirts,
Undershirts, Blankets, ass'd colors,
Cotton and Linen Thread, Bunting,
White Linen Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Bed Quilts, — assorted,
Money Jackets, Silk Umbrellas,
Double-face Umbrellas, Socks, &c.

A FULL LINE OF FRESH GROCERIES.
Claret, Rhine Wine,
CHAMPAGNE.
Genuine Holland Gin,
DOPPELKUMMEL, BITTERS, &c. &c.
Ale and Porter.
FENCE WIRE, HOOP IRON,
YELLOW METAL & NAILS,
SHEET ZINC, TIN,
REFINED IRON.
Fire Brick, Pipe Clay, Fire Clay,
Gambier, Cutch, Palm Oil,
Caustic Soda.

A Large Ass't of Hemp & Manila Rope
House Paper and Borders,
Hayana & German Cigars,
AN INVOICE OF
FINE CLOTHS, BUCKSKINS
— AND —
CASSIMERES FOR TAILOR'S USE
— AND —
MANY OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO SPECIFY.
For Sale at Low Rates. Samples now open for inspection at our store.

36-5t
H. HACKFELD & CO.
Good Milk and Butter.
May be had at the COLLIER'S DAIRY, Puna. Orders for either will be delivered if left for Mr. MASON, Box 181, Post-Office. 36-3m

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Bleached Sheetings, linen and cotton,
Blue Twilled Flannel,
Italian Cloth, Silk Alpaca,
Black Lining, Black Crape,
Turkish Towels, Silesias,
White Irish Linen,
Shirts, — linen bosom, fancy bosom and white cotton.
Fancy Flannel Shirts,
Undershirts, Blankets, ass'd colors,
Cotton and Linen Thread, Bunting,
White Linen Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Bed Quilts, — assorted,
Money Jackets, Silk Umbrellas,
Double-face Umbrellas, Socks, &c.

A FULL LINE OF FRESH GROCERIES.
Claret, Rhine Wine,
CHAMPAGNE.
Genuine Holland Gin,
DOPPELKUMMEL, BITTERS, &c. &c.
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FENCE WIRE, HOOP IRON,
YELLOW METAL & NAILS,
SHEET ZINC, TIN,
REFINED IRON.
Fire Brick, Pipe Clay, Fire Clay,
Gambier, Cutch, Palm Oil,
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A Large Ass't of Hemp & Manila Rope
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AN INVOICE OF
FINE CLOTHS, BUCKSKINS
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CASSIMERES FOR TAILOR'S USE
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MANY OTHER ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO SPECIFY.
For Sale at Low Rates. Samples now open for inspection at our store.

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Good Milk and Butter.
May be had at the COLLIER'S DAIRY, Puna. Orders for either will be delivered if left for Mr. MASON, Box 181, Post-Office. 36-3m

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Schr. Pauhi,
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Will run as a regular packet between Honolulu and Molokai, touching at Kona and Pukou. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board or
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